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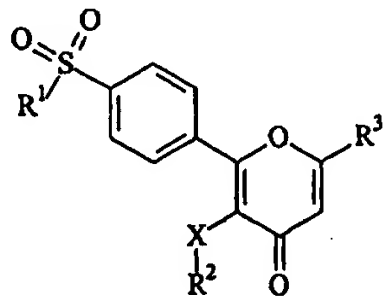
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(54) Title: 2-PHENYLPYRAN-4-ONE DERIVATIVES			
<div style="text-align: center;"> (1)</div>			
(57) Abstract <p>2-Phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I), wherein R¹ represents an alkyl or -NR⁴R⁵ group, wherein R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R² represents an alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, pyridyl, thienyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl or indanyl group, or a phenyl group which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more halogen atoms or alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, methylthio, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxycarbonyl groups; R³ represents a methyl, hydroxymethyl, alkoxymethyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, hydroxycarbonyl, nitrile, trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl group or a CH₂-R⁶ group wherein R⁶ represents an alkyl group; and X represents a single bond, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or a methylene group; or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, processes for their production and synthetic intermediates used in said processes, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in medical treatment.</p>			
<p>Atty. Docket No. 6794S/5/US/COA Serial No. 09/874,504 Kararli, et al. Reference 2 of 10</p>			

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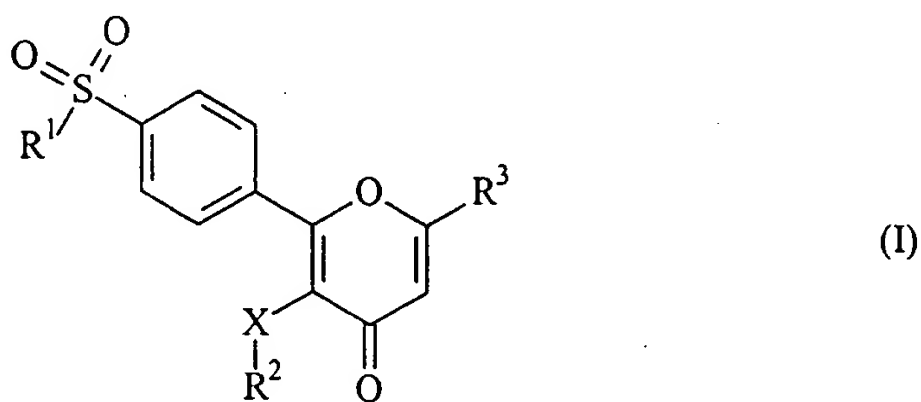
2-PHENYLPYRAN-4-ONE DERIVATIVES

This invention relates to new therapeutically useful 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives, to processes for their
5 preparation and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

It is known that non-selective inhibition of the enzyme cyclooxygenase (COX) prevents the overproduction of prostaglandins associated with inflammation, which are mediated by cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) but, at the same time, deprives
10 tissues of basal levels of prostaglandins necessary for the health of certain tissues mediated largely by cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1). Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are non-selective inhibitors of COX and for that reason, have side effects of decreased renal blood flow, decreased platelet
15 function, dyspepsia and gastric ulceration.

We have now found that certain 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives selectively inhibit COX-2 in preference to COX-1 and are useful in the treatment of COX-2 mediated diseases, such as inflammation, pain, fever and asthma with fewer side
20 effects.

Accordingly the present invention provides a 2-phenylpyran-4-one compound of formula (I):



wherein:

R¹ represents an alkyl or -NR⁴R⁵ group, wherein R⁴ and R⁵
25 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

R² represents an alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, pyridyl, thienyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl or indanyl group, or a phenyl

group which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more halogen atoms or alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, methylthio, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxycarbonyl groups;

5 R^3 represents a methyl, hydroxymethyl, alkoxymethyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, hydroxycarbonyl, nitrile, trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl group or a CH_2 - R^6 group wherein R^6 represents an alkyl group; and

10 X represents a single bond, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or a methylene group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The alkyl groups and moieties such as those present in the alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, mono- or di-alkylamino groups, mentioned in relation to the groups R^1 to R^6 are usually "lower" alkyl
15 that is containing from 1 to 6 particularly from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, the hydrocarbon chain being branched or straight. Preferred alkyl groups, and where relevant alkyl moieties, include methyl, ethyl, propyl including i-propyl, and butyl including n-butyl, t-butyl and sec-butyl.

20 In a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms or alkyl, trifluoroalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, methylthio, amino, mono- or dialkyl amino, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxycarbonyl groups, the phenyl ring may be substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents, preferably 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each being
25 independently selected from the possible substituents set out above. The phenyl group (attached to X or the pyran-4-one ring through its 1-position) may be substituted at any of the remaining positions, that is to say the 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6-positions. A phenyl group having more than one substituent may
30 be substituted at any combination of positions. For example a phenyl group having two substituents may be substituted at the 2 and 3, 2 and 4, 2 and 5, 2 and 6, 3 and 4 or 3 and 5 positions.

In particular, it is preferred that R^2 represents a
35 branched alkyl, C_3 - C_7 (preferably C_3 , C_5 or C_6) cycloalkyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl or indanyl group, an unsubstituted phenyl group or a phenyl group substituted by one or more

halogen atoms, alkoxy groups, preferably methoxy groups, and/or alkyl groups, preferably methyl groups. The phenyl group preferably has 1, 2 or 3 substituents, more preferably 1 or 2 substituents. Halogen atoms are preferably selected from
5 fluorine, chlorine and bromine atoms. When R^2 is a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms, alkoxy groups and/or alkyl groups, preferably one of the substitutions is at the 4-position of the phenyl group. When R^2 is a phenyl group substituted by one or two halogen atoms at least one of the
10 substitutions is preferably on the 2- or the 4-position.

It is preferred that R^1 independently represents an unsubstituted alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl, preferably methyl, or an NH_2 group (i.e. R^4 and R^5 in the above formula both independently represent an H atom).

15 It is also preferred that R^3 independently represents an unsubstituted alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl, preferably methyl, a nitrile group, a hydroxymethyl group, a methoxymethyl group, a difluoromethyl group or a hydroxycarbonyl group.

20 It is further preferred that X independently represents a single bond, an oxygen atom or a methylene group more preferably a single bond or an oxygen atom.

Specific examples of the 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of the present invention include:

25 2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-phenylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
30 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-
35 one,
3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,

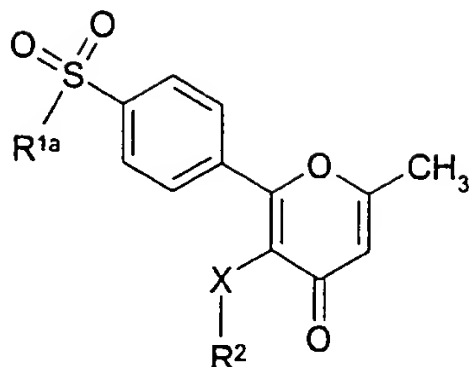
- 3-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-*p*-tolylpyran-4-one,
2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-*m*-tolylpyran-4-one,
5 2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-*o*-tolylpyran-4-one,
2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)pyran-4-one,
3-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
10 3-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
15 3-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
20 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-chloro-3-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
25 3-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-bromophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
30 3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-cyclohexyl-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
35 2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-naphthalen-2-ylpyran-4-one,

- 4 - (6-methyl-4-oxo-3-phenyl-4*H*-pyran-2-yl) benzenesulfonamide,
4 - [3 - (4-fluorophenyl) - 6-methyl-4-oxo-4*H*-pyran-2-yl]
benzenesulfonamide,
4 - [3 - (3,4-dichlorophenyl) - 6-methyl-4-oxo-4*H*-pyran-2-yl]
5 benzenesulfonamide,
5 - (2,4-difluorophenyl) - 6 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 4-oxo-4*H*-
pyran-2-carbonitrile.
3 - (2-fluorophenoxy) - 2 - (methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,
10 3 - (4-chlorophenoxy) - 2 - (methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,
3 - (2-chlorophenoxy) - 2 - (methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,
3 - (2,5-difluorophenoxy) - 2 - (methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6 -
15 methylpyran-4-one,
3 - (3-chloro-4-methylphenyl) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-
methylpyran-4-one,
2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methyl-3-phenoxy-pyran-4-one,
3 - (4-fluorophenoxy) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-
20 4-one,
2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methyl-3 - (4-methylphenoxy) pyran-
4-one,
3 - (4-chlorophenyl) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methoxy-
methylpyran-4-one,
25 3 - (4-chlorophenyl) - 6-difluoromethyl-2 - (4-methanesulfonyl-
phenyl)pyran-4-one,
and anyone of the compounds specifically identified in Table 4,
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
- 30 Of outstanding interest are:
3 - (4-fluorophenyl) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,
3 - (2-fluorophenyl) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,
35 3 - (4-chlorophenyl) - 2 - (4-methanesulfonylphenyl) - 6-methylpyran-4-
one,

- 3-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
5 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-phenoxy-pyran-4-one,
10 3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2-fluorophenoxy)-2-(methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
15 one,
3-(2-chlorophenoxy)-2-(methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-bromophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
20 2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methyl-3-(4-methylphenoxy) pyran-4-one,
3-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(2,5-difluorophenoxy)-2-(methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one,
25 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methoxy-methylpyran-4-one,
3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-difluoromethyl-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)pyran-4-one,
30 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

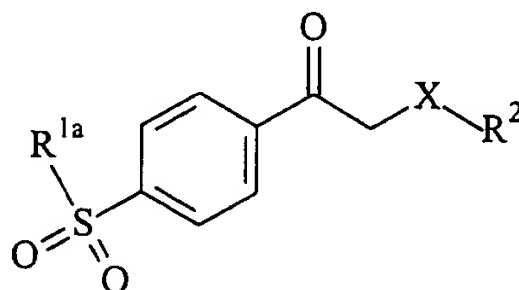
The present invention also provides processes for preparing a compound of formula (I) which depend on the definition of R^3 . When R^3 is a methyl group, compounds of formula (I) are prepared according to the definition of R^1 .
35 Thus, compounds of formula (I) in which R^3 is a methyl group and R^1 is an alkyl or $-NR^4R^5$ group in which R^4 and R^5 are alkyl groups, viz. a 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (II):

5



(II)

- 10 wherein R^{1a} is an alkyl or $-NR^{4a}R^{5a}$ group in which R^{4a} and R^{5a} are each independently alkyl groups, and R^2 and X are as defined above, which comprises reacting a carbonyl derivative of formula (III):

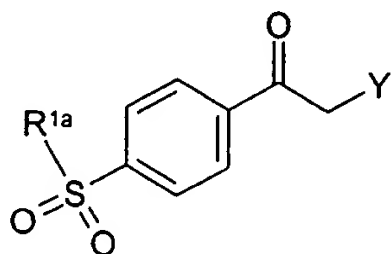


(III)

- 15 wherein R^{1a} , R^2 and X are as defined above with an excess of anhydrous acetic acid and polyphosphoric acid at a temperature from 100°C to 150°C.

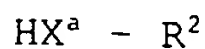
- The carbonyl derivative of formula (III) may be obtained by methods well known in the literature (EP-A-714883; WO96/06840; WO96/31509 and DE-2064520) or when X represents an oxygen or sulfur atom, by reacting a phenacyl derivative of formula (IV):

25



(IV)

- wherein R^{1a} is as defined above and Y represents a chlorine or bromine atom, with a hydroxy or mercapto derivative of formula (V):

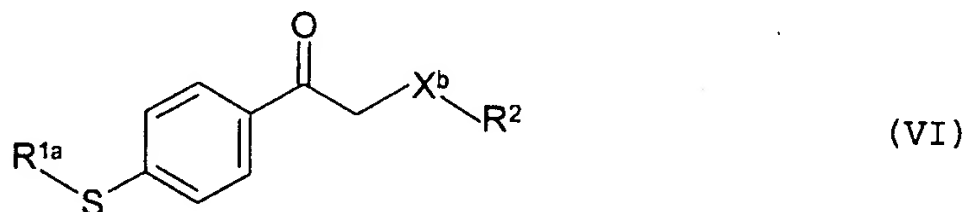


(V)

wherein R^2 is as defined above and X^a is an oxygen or sulfur atom.

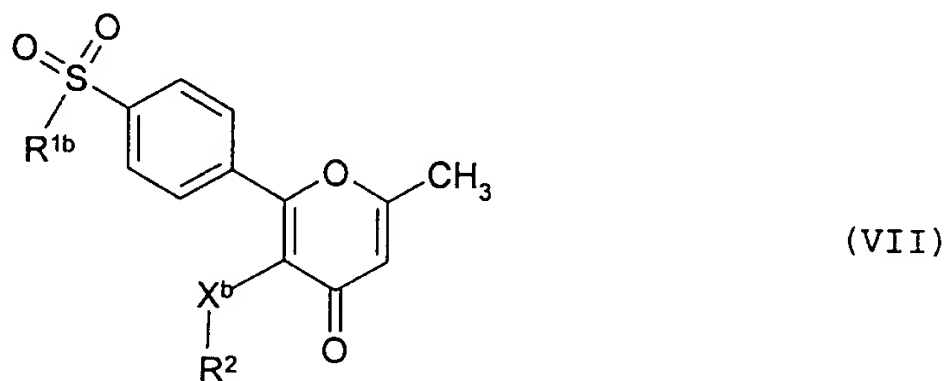
The reaction between the phenacyl derivative of formula (IV) and the intermediate compound of formula (V) may be carried out by heating a mixture of these two starting materials, optionally in a solvent mixture of methylene chloride, benzene or toluene and water, at a temperature of from 15°C to 30°C and in the presence of a phase transfer catalyst as benzyltriethylammonium chloride.

The carbonyl derivative of formula (III) in which X is other than a sulfur atom, may also be prepared by reacting a thio derivative of formula (VI):

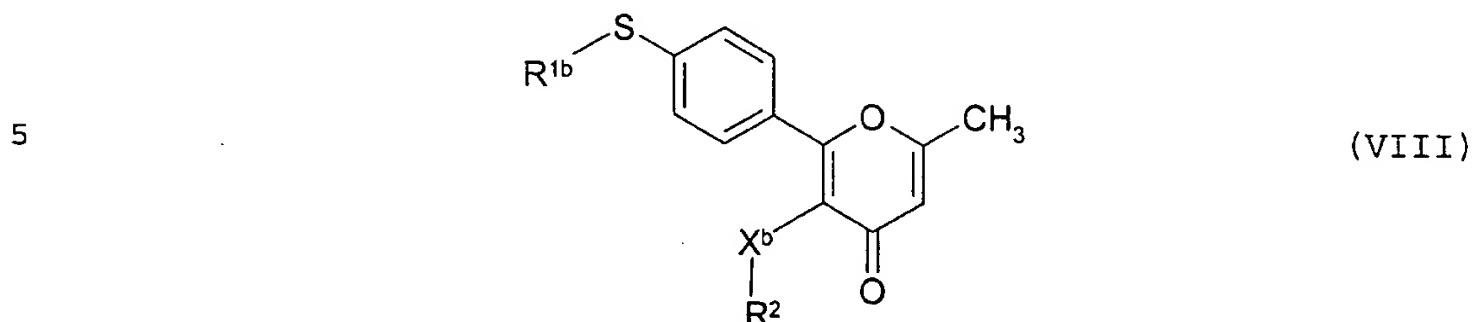


wherein R^{1a} and R^2 are as defined above, and X^b is a single bond, an oxygen atom or a methylene group, with an oxidizing agent, preferably magnesium monoperoxyphthalate or 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. The reaction is preferably carried out in an organic solvent such as a mixture of methylene chloride with methanol or ethanol, at a temperature of from 10°C to 40°C.

The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) wherein R^3 is a methyl group, R^1 is an alkyl group, and X is other than a sulfur atom viz. 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (VII):



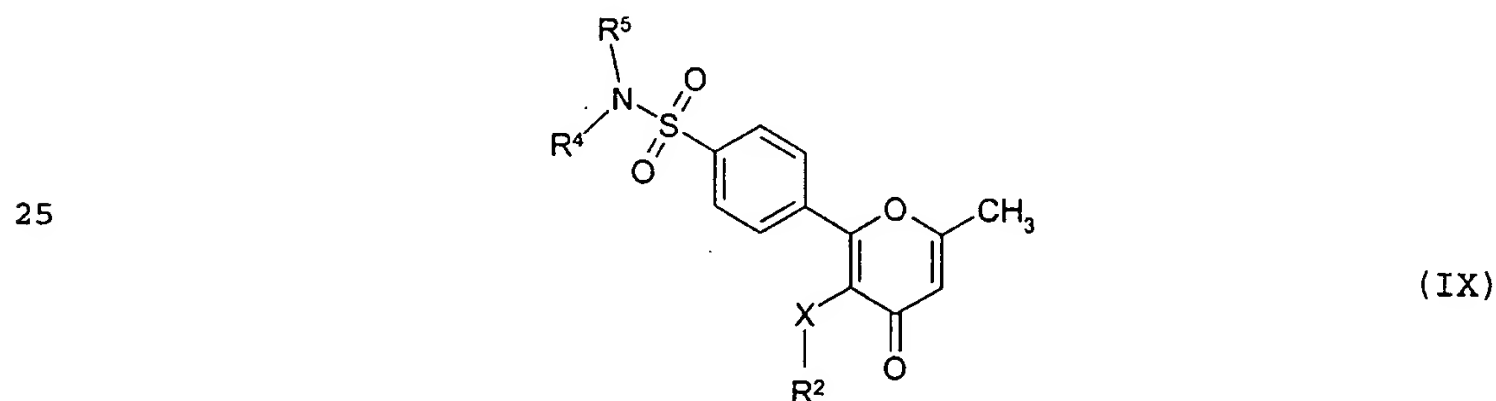
wherein R^{1b} is an alkyl group and R^2 and X^b are as defined above by reacting a mercapto derivative of formula (VIII):



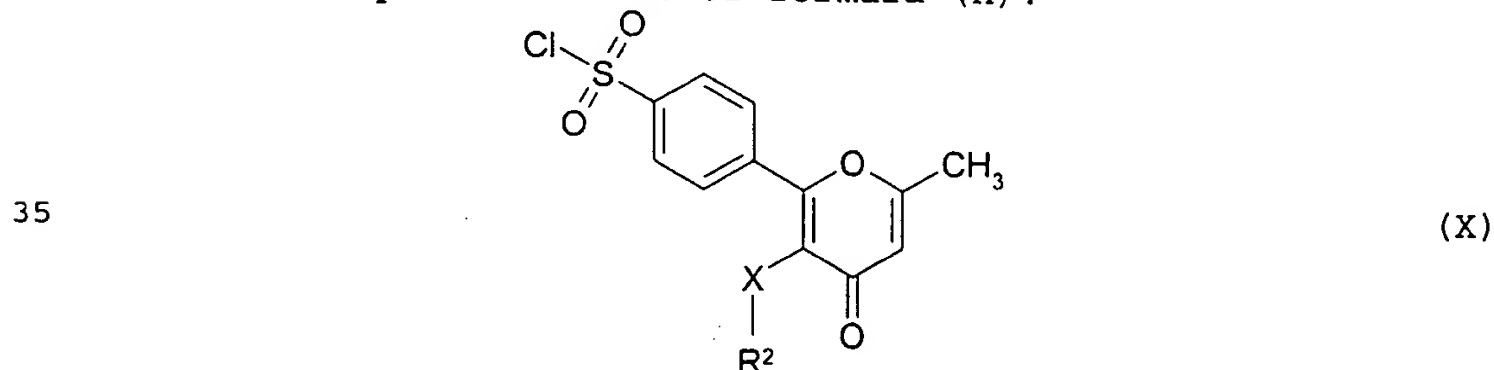
10 wherein R^{1b} , R^2 and X^b are as defined above with an oxidizing agent, preferably with magnesium monoperoxyphthalate or 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid.

The reaction between the mercapto derivative of formula (VIII) and the oxidizing agent is preferably carried out, as previously disclosed for the compound of formula (VI), in an organic solvent such as a mixture of methylene chloride with methanol or ethanol, at a temperature of from 10°C to 40°C.

The present invention additionally provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) wherein R^1 is a - NR^4R^5 group and R^3 is a methyl group, viz. 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (IX):



30 wherein R^2 , R^4 , R^5 and X are as defined above by reacting a chlorosulfonyl derivative of formula (X):



wherein R^2 and X are as defined above with an amine of formula (XI):



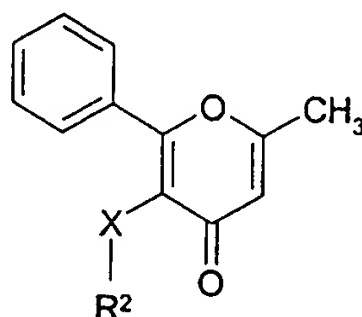
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wherein R^4 and R^5 are as defined above.

This reaction is preferably carried out at a temperature of from 10°C to 40°C.

The chlorosulfonyl derivative of formula (X) may, for example, be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XII):

15

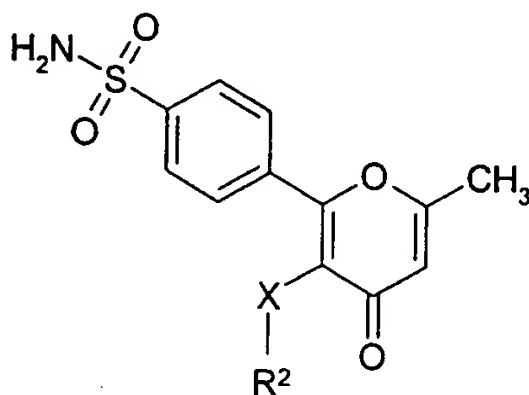


(XII)

wherein R^2 and X are as defined above with chlorosulfonic acid, preferably at a temperature of from 80°C to 120°C.

The present invention further provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) wherein R^3 is a methyl group and R^1 is a $-NR^4R^5$ group wherein R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen, viz, the 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (XIII):

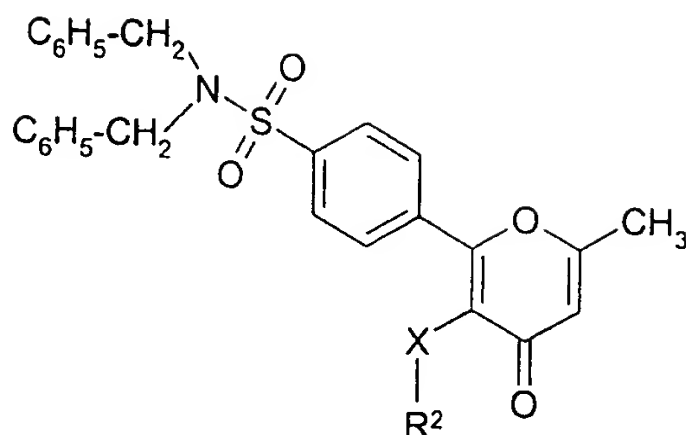
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(XIII)

wherein R^2 and X are as defined above by debenzylation of the corresponding N,N-dibenzyl derivative of formula (XIV):

5



(XIV)

wherein R² and X are as defined above.

10 The debenzylation is preferably carried out with an excess of trifluoroacetic, sulfuric or methanesulfonic acid at a temperature of from 0°C to 120°C.

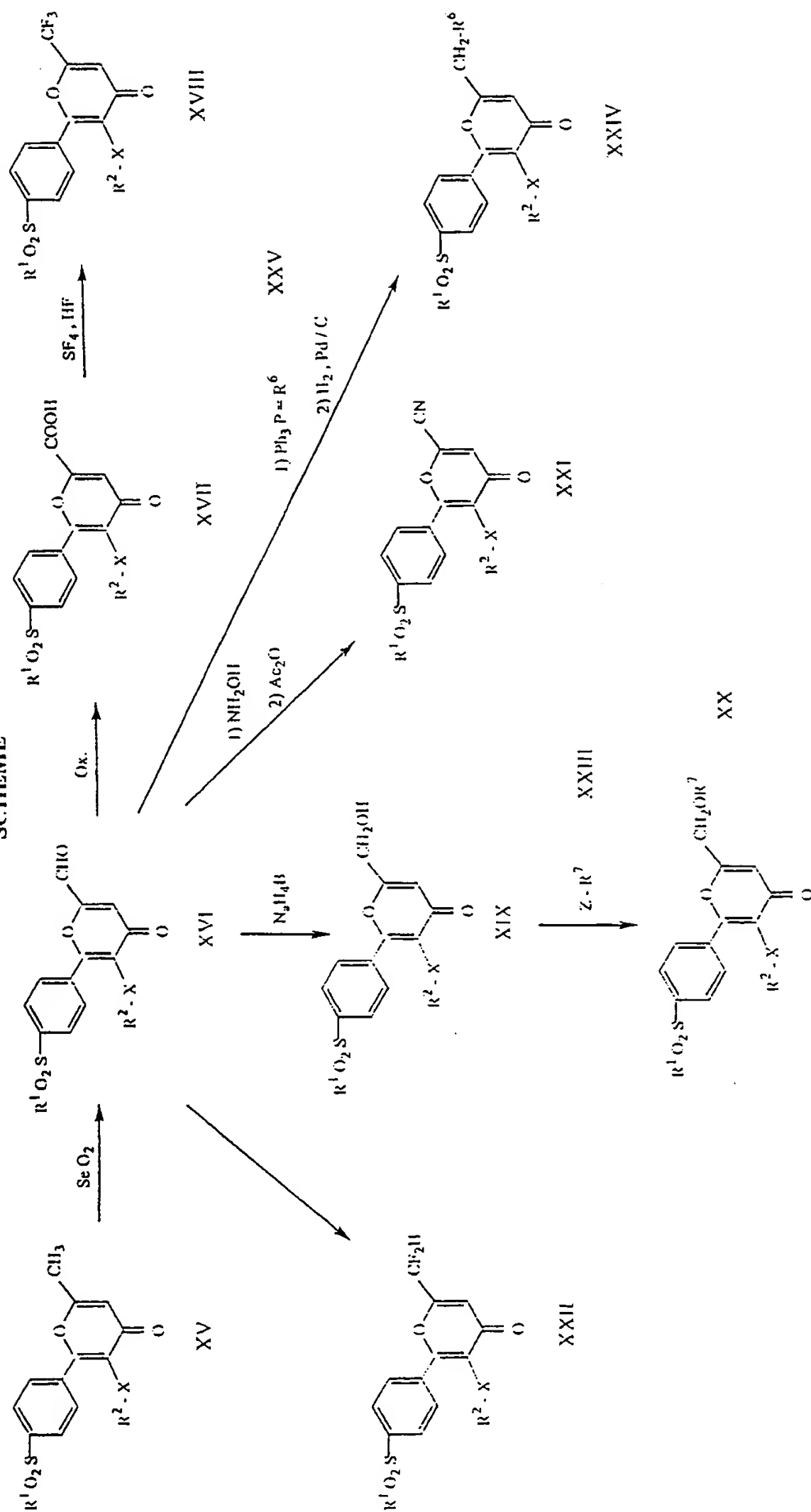
The intermediate of formula (XIV) may be prepared according to the above processes using appropriate starting
15 materials wherein Rⁱ and R^j (or R^{4a} and R^{5a}) both represent benzyl groups.

The intermediate of formula (IV) and (VI) used in the preparation of the compounds of the invention may be prepared by methods disclosed in the literature, for example, in M.F.
20 Saettone, J. Org. Chem. 31, p. 1959 (1966) and WO-9606840.

The intermediate compounds of formulae (VIII) and (XII) may be prepared by the same process disclosed for the preparation of compounds of formula (II), with the appropriate starting materials.

25 The 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) wherein R³ is other than a methyl group, can be prepared by processes which are represented in the following scheme:

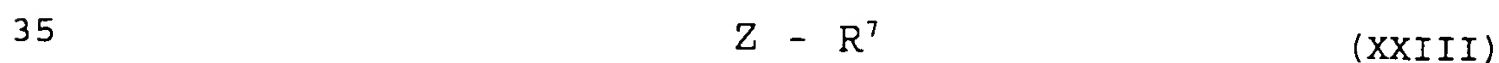
SCHEME



As can be seen in the scheme, 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) wherein R^3 is other than a methyl group, viz. compounds of formulae (XVII), (XVIII), (XIX), (XX), (XXI), (XXII) and (XXIV), are prepared from compounds of formula (I) in which R^3 is a methyl group, viz. compound of formula (XV), which processes of preparation have been disclosed above. In a first stage, compounds of formula (XV) are treated with an oxidizing agent as selenium dioxide in an organic solvent as tetrahydrofuran or dioxan, in a pressure vessel and at a temperature from 100°C to 190°C. The corresponding aldehyde of formula (XVI) is obtained, which is used as starting material to obtain the compounds of formula (I) with R^3 other than a methyl group.

The compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 is a hydroxycarbonyl group, viz. compound of formula (XVII), are prepared from the corresponding aldehyde (XVI) by reaction with an oxidizing agent as pyridinium dichromate or manganese dioxide in an organic solvent as N,N-dimethylformamide or ethanol at a temperature between -5°C and 35°C. The obtained compounds (XVII) are used as starting materials to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 is a trifluoromethyl group, viz. compound of formula (XVIII). The reaction is carried out by reaction of compounds (XVII) with a mixture of sulphur tetrafluoride and hydrogen fluoride, optionally in the presence of an organic solvent as methylene chloride, in a pressure vessel, and at a temperature from 20°C to 140°C.

The compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 represents a hydroxymethyl group viz. compounds of formula (XIX) are prepared by reduction of compounds (XVI) with a boron or aluminium hydride, preferably sodium borohydride in a solvent as methanol or ethanol and at a temperature from 10°C to 40°C. Further reaction of compounds (XIX) with an appropriate halide of formula (XXIII):



wherein Z represents a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom and R^7

represents an alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl or benzyl group, provide the compounds of formula (I) wherein R³ is an alkoxymethyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl group viz. compounds of formula (XX). The reaction is carried out in an organic solvent
5 such as acetone, N,N-dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran in the presence of sodium or potassium hydride or amide, and at a temperature between 20°C and 120°C.

Also aldehydes of formula (XVI) are used as starting material to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R³ is a
10 nitrile group, viz. compounds of formula (XXI). The reaction is carried out in a first stage by treatment of aldehydes (XVI) with hydroxylamine hydrochloride and formic acid at a temperature from 80°C to 120°C. The resulting oxime derivative is isolated and heated with an excess of acetic anhydride at a
15 temperature between 100°C to 180°C.

The compounds of formula (I) wherein R³ represents a difluoromethyl group, viz. compounds of formula (XXII), are prepared from aldehydes of formula (XVI) by reaction with a fluorinated reagent as diethylaminosulfur trifluoride or a
20 mixture of sulfur tetrafluoride-hydrogen fluoride, optionally in the presence of an organic solvent as methylene chloride, benzene or toluene and at a temperature from 0°C to 130°C.

The 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) in which R³ is a CH₂-R⁶ group, viz. compounds of formula (XXIV),
25 are also prepared from aldehydes of formula (XVI) in a two stages process. In the first stage, the aldehyde (XVI) is reacted with a triphenylphosphine derivative (XXV) in the presence of a solvent as dioxane, dimethoxyethane or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature from 15°C to the boiling point
30 of the solvent. The resulting compound is hydrogenated in the second stage of the process in the presence of a catalyst as palladium on activated carbon. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a solvent as methanol, ethanol or ethyl acetate at a temperature from 15°C to 40°C.

35 The 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) in which there is the presence of a basic group, can be converted by methods known per se into pharmaceutically acceptable salts,

preferably acid addition salts by treatment with organic or inorganic acids as fumaric, tartaric, succinic or hydrochloric acid. Also, 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) in which R³ represents an hydroxycarbonyl group, may be converted
5 into pharmacologically acceptable salts with, for instance, alkali metals such as sodium or potassium by reaction with an alkali metal hydroxide.

The following biological tests and data further illustrate this invention.

10

COX-1 and COX-2 activities in human whole blood

Fresh blood from healthy volunteers who had not taken any non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for at least 7 days prior to blood extraction was collected in heparinized tubes (20
15 units of heparin per ml). For the COX-1 activity determination, 500 μ l aliquots of blood were incubated with either 5 μ l vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide) or 5 μ l of a test compound for 1 h at 37°C. Calcium ionophore A23187 (25 μ M) was added 20 min before stopping the incubation. Plasma was separated by
20 centrifugation (10 min at 13000 rpm) and kept at -30°C until TXB₂ levels were measured using an enzyme immunoassay kit (ELISA). The effect of the compounds were evaluated by incubating each compound at five to six different concentrations with triplicate determinations. IC₅₀ values were
25 obtained by non-linear regression using InPlot, GraphPad software on an IBM computer.

For the COX-2 activity determination, 500 μ l aliquots of blood were incubated in the presence of LPS (10 μ g/ml) for 24 h at 37°C in order to induce the COX-2 expression (Patriagnani
30 et al., J. Pharm. Exper. Ther. 271; 1705-1712 (1994)). Plasma was separated by centrifugation (10 min at 13000 rpm) and kept at -30°C until PGE₂ levels were measured using an enzyme immunoassay kit (ELISA). The effects of inhibitors were studied by incubating each compound (5 μ l aliquots) at five to six
35 different concentrations with triplicate determinations in the presence of LPS for 24 hours. IC₅₀ values were obtained by non-linear regression using InPlot, GraphPad software on an IBM

computer.

Anti-inflammatory activity (adjuvant arthritis)

Male Wistar rats weighing 175-200 g with free access to food and water were used. On day 0, the animals received an intraplantar injection of a suspension of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in paraffin oil (0.5 mg/rat) on the left hind paw. A group of nonarthritic control rats were injected with paraffin oil alone. On days 11 and 14 after induction of arthritis, the volume of the hind paw of each rat was measured using a water plethysmograph. Animals whose paw volumes increased during that time were selected. Rats were distributed into groups of 8 having equal mean paw volumes and an approximately equal standard deviation.

Test compounds were administered p.o. once daily for 7 days (days 14-20). Nonarthritic and arthritic control rats received vehicle alone for 7 days. The hind paw volumes were measured 20 h after the last dose (on day 21). The body weight was determined every second day.

The results were expressed as the percentage of inhibition of inflammation (paw volume) for each treatment group, considering both the arthritic and nonarthritic vehicle controls. The ANOVA tests was used for statistical studies.

25 Ulcerogenic activity

Animals : Male Wistar rats (Interfauna, U.K., Ltd.) weighing about 150-175 g were used. Animals were maintained on a 12:12 hour light-dark cycle (lights on at 7:00 am) at room temperature (22±1°C). Food and water were allowed *ad libitum*.

30 Procedure : The compounds were administered by the oral route once a day for 4 consecutive days. The body weight of each rat was assessed every day before drug administration. The animals were anesthetized 24 h after the last dosing and 1 ml of blood was extracted by cardiac puncture using heparin (10 U/ml) as anticoagulant. The percentage of hematocrit was measured. The intestines were removed, opened longitudinally

and gently washed. The macroscopic severity of the intestinal erosions was assessed using a parametric scale, evaluating the number of the perforated and non-perforated intestinal ulcers by means of a lesion index ranging from 0 to 3 (0:no ulcers, 1:<10 ulcers, 2:10-25 ulcers to 3:>25 ulcers). No gastric ulcers are observed using this protocol.

The treatments were randomized in each experiment. The results were compared with those obtained in the vehicle-treated group using the ANOVA test.

Results

The results obtained from the biological assays are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3.

TABLE 1: COX-1 and COX-2 Inhibition

Compound (*)	COX-1 IC ₅₀ (μM)	COX-2 IC ₅₀ (μM)	Ratio COX-1/COX-2
Indomethacin	0.19	0.22	0.86
2	>100	1.06	>94
4	>100	1.5	>66
5	>100	2.1	>47
8	>100	1.7	>58
15	100	1.1	90
22	37.1	0.7	53
31	>100	1.67	>59
37	>100	1.08	>92
39	>100	0.96	>104
40	27	0.14	193
41	>100	0.35	>285
42	41	0.2	205
43	>100	0.8	125

Compound (*)	COX-1 IC ₅₀ (μM)	COX-2 IC ₅₀ (μM)	Ratio COX-1/COX-2
44	39	0.21	185
45	22	0.15	147
47	57.1	0.8	71
63	44	1.73	25
67	>100	2.1	>47

(*) See structures in Table 4.

Indomethacin is 1-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid.

TABLE 2: Anti-inflammatory activity

Compound	% Inhibition (dose, mg/kg)
Indomethacin	64 (1)
5	50 (1)
22	69 (1)
39	75 (1)
41	71 (1)
45	74 (1)

TABLE 3: Ulcerogenic activity

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Lesion index		Hematocrit (%)
		PU	NPU	
Vehicle		0	0	44.3±0.2
Indomethacin	10	3	3	22.7±1.6
5	100	0	0	44.1±0.7
22	100	0	0	44.4±0.3

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Lesion index		Hematocrit (%)
		PU	NPU	
39	100	0	0	43.7±0.4
41	100	0	0	43.4±1.9
45	100	0	0	44.4±0.9

PU: perforated ulcers, NPU: non-perforated ulcers.

5

As shown in Table 1, the 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) are potent and selective COX-2 inhibitors whereas the reference compound indomethacin is as equipotent as COX-2 and COX-1 inhibitor. Due to their low COX-1 inhibitory activity, the compounds of formula (I) present an important anti-inflammatory activity (see Table 2) and the benefit of significantly less harmful side effects than the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs commonly used (e.g. gastrointestinal toxicity (see Table 3), renal side-effects, reduced effect on bleeding times and asthma induction in aspirin-sensitive subjects).

Thus the compounds of the invention are preferably selective inhibitors of mammalian COX-2, for example human COX-2. The compounds of the invention also preferably have low inhibitory activity toward mammalian COX-1, for example human COX-1. Inhibitory activity can typically be measured by *in vitro* assays, for example as described above.

Preferred compounds of the invention have an IC₅₀ value for COX-2 of less than 5 μ M, preferably less than 3 more preferably less than 2.5 μ M. Preferred compounds of the invention also have an IC₅₀ value for COX-1 of greater than 10 μ M, preferably greater than 20 μ M. As an indicator of selectivity for inhibition of COX-2 over COX-1, the ratio of COX-1/COX-2 IC₅₀ values is preferably greater than 20, 30 or 50, more preferably greater than 80, 90 or 100.

The present invention further provides a compound of formula (I) for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy, in particular for the treatment of

pain, fever or inflammation, to inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction or for the prevention of colorectal cancer or neurodegenerative diseases.

The present invention further provides the use of a compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of pain, fever or inflammation, to inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction or for the prevention of colorectal cancer or neurodegenerative diseases.

The compounds of formula (I) are useful for relief of pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, bursitis, tendinitis, injuries, following surgical and dental procedures and arthritis including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, spondyloarthropathies, systemic lupus erythematosus and juvenile arthritis and bone resorption. They may also be used in the treatment of skin inflammation disorders such as psoriasis, eczema, burning and dermatitis. In addition, such compounds may be used for the prevention of colorectal cancer.

The compounds of formula (I) will also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction and therefore may be used in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and bronchitis.

The compounds of formula (I) can be used as alternative to conventional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, particularly where such non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be contraindicated such as the treatment of patients with gastrointestinal disorders including peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis, Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowel syndrome and irritable bowel syndrome, gastrointestinal bleeding and coagulation disorders, kidney disease (e.g. impaired renal function), those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants, and those susceptible to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs induced asthma.

The compounds can further be used to treat inflammation in

diseases such as vascular diseases, migraine headaches, periarteritis nodosa, thyroiditis, aplastic anaemia, Hodgkin's disease, scleroderma, type I diabetes, myasthenia gravis, sarcoidosis, nephrotic syndrome, Behcet's syndrome, 5 polymyositis, hypersensitivity, conjunctivitis, gingivitis, myocardial ischaemia and stroke.

Compounds of the present invention are inhibitors of cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme and are thereby useful to treat the cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases enumerated above. These 10 compounds can further be used for the prevention of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease.

Accordingly, the 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivatives of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds and/or 15 salts thereof, may be used in a method of treatment of disorders of the human body which comprises administering to a patient requiring such treatment an effective amount of a 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions which comprise, as an active ingredient, at least a 2-phenylpyran-4-one derivative of formula (I) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient such as a carrier or 25 diluent. The active ingredient may comprise 0.001% to 99% by weight, preferably 0.01% to 90% by weight of the composition depending upon the nature of the formulation and whether further dilution is to be made prior to application.

Preferably the compositions are made up in a form suitable 30 for oral, topical, nasal, inhalation, rectal, percutaneous or injectable administration.

The pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are admixed with the active compound, or salts of such compound, to form the compositions of this invention are well-known per se 35 and the actual excipients used depend inter alia on the intended method of administering the compositions.

Compositions of this invention are preferably adapted for

injectable and per os administration. In this case, the compositions for oral administration may take the form of tablets, retard tablets, sublingual tablets, capsules or liquid preparations, such as mixtures, elixirs, syrups or suspensions, all containing the compound of the invention; such preparations may be made by methods well-known in the art.

The diluents which may be used in the preparation of the compositions include those liquid and solid diluents which are compatible with the active ingredient, together with colouring or flavouring agents, if desired. Tablets or capsules may conveniently contain between 2 and 500 mg of active ingredient or the equivalent amount of a salt thereof.

The liquid composition adapted for oral use may be in the form of solutions or suspensions. The solutions may be aqueous solutions of a soluble salt or other derivative of the active compound in association with, for example, sucrose to form a syrup. The suspensions may comprise an insoluble active compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in association with water, together with a suspending agent or flavouring agent.

Compositions for parenteral injection may be prepared from soluble salts, which may or may not be freeze-dried and which may be dissolved in pyrogen free aqueous media or other appropriate parenteral injection fluid.

Effective doses are normally in the range of 10-600 mg of active ingredient per day. Daily dosage may be administered in one or more treatments, preferably from 1 to 4 treatments, per day.

The invention is illustrated by the following Examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention in any way.

EXAMPLE 1

a) To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)ethanone (1 g; 3.4 moles) in glacial acetic acid (15 ml), polyphosphoric acid (10 g) was added and then heated at 140°C for 16 hours. After cooling, the reaction was poured into ice-water, extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50

ml), the organic solution dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residual oil was purified by column chromatography with silica gel and ethyl acetate as eluent. 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one was obtained (0.5 g) m.p. 237°C (Compound 2 in Table 4).

EXAMPLE 2

a) To a solution of 2,4-difluorophenol (3.71 g; 29 mmol) and 2-bromo-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)ethanone (7.00 g; 29 mmol) in methylene chloride (50 ml) was added a solution of potassium carbonate (5.91 g; 43 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium hydrogensulfate (0.48 g; 1.4 mmol) in water (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Water (100 ml) was added, the organic phase was decanted, and the basic phase was extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 100 ml). The organic solution was dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was washed with ethyl ether. 2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)ethanone was obtained (6.60 g), m.p. $70-71^\circ\text{C}$.

b) To a solution of 2-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)ethanone (6.60 g; 22 mmol) in methylene chloride (100 ml), water (20 ml) and 80% magnesium monoperoxyphosphate hexahydrate (15.26 g; 25 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction was poured into saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate (200 ml) and extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 100 ml). The organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. 2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-1-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)ethanone was obtained (4.97 g) as a solid, m.p. $161-163^\circ\text{C}$.

c) To a solution of 2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-1-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)ethanone (4.60 g; 14 mmol) in acetic acid (70 ml), polyphosphoric acid (45 g) was added and then heated at 140°C for 5 hours. After cooling, the reaction was poured into ice-water, extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 ml), the organic solution dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residual oil was purified by column

and the resulting solution was washed with water (2 x 100 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residual oil was purified by column chromatography with silica gel and n-hexane-ethyl acetate 1:1 as eluent. 4-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide (0.5 g) was obtained, m.p. 128°C (Compound 56 in Table 4).

EXAMPLE 5

a) To a solution of N,N-dibenzyl-4-(2-bromoacetyl)benzenesulfonamide (10.5 g, 23 mmol), and p-chlorophenol (2.94 g, 23 mmol) in methylene chloride (42 ml), potassium carbonate (4.83 g, 34.7 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.42 g, 1.2 mmol) in water (140 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 hours. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with methylene chloride (150 ml). The organic layer was separated, washed with water, and dried (Na_2SO_4). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. N,N-dibenzyl-4-[2-(4-chlorophenoxy)acetyl]benzenesulfonamide (11.7 g) was obtained as a semisolid residue, which was used in the next step without further purification.

b) To a solution of N,N-dibenzyl-4-[2-(4-chlorophenoxy)acetyl]benzenesulfonamide (11.7 g, 23 mmol) in acetic acid (105 ml), polyphosphoric acid (75 g) was added and the resulting solution was heated at 140°C for 5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-water, extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 150 ml), and the organic solution was dried (Na_2SO_4). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting oil was solved in H_2SO_4 (33 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes, and poured into ice-water. The solid was filtered off and purified by column chromatography with silica gel and ethyl acetate/methylene chloride/acetic acid (78:10:1) as eluent. 4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide (0.28 g) was obtained. m.p. 221°C (Compound 57 in Table 4).

(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carbaldehyde (1.80 g) was obtained.

b) To a solution of 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carbaldehyde (1.8 g, 4.6 mmol) in methanol (30 ml), sodium borohydride (0.26 g, 6.9 mmol) was slowly added at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was solved in ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography with silica gel and ethyl acetate/n-hexane (1:1) as eluent. 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)pyran-4-one (0.9 g) was obtained. m.p. 120°C. (Compound 60 in Table 4).

EXAMPLE 8

a) To a solution of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)pyran-4-one (0.5 g, 1.3 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 ml), methyl iodide (0.24 ml, 3.86 mmol), and a solution of sodium hydroxide (0.41 g, 10.3 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium chloride (50 ml) in water (0.8 ml) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The organic layer was diluted with methylene chloride (20 ml), washed with water and dried (Na₂SO₄). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was purified by column chromatography with silica gel and ethyl acetate as eluent. 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methoxymethylpyran-4-one (0.15 g) was obtained. m.p. 162°C (Compound 63 in Table 4).

EXAMPLE 9

a) To a solution of silver nitrate (0.88 g, 5.1 mmol) in water (4 ml), a solution of sodium hydroxide (0.42 g, 6.2 mmol) in water (4 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature, and a solution 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-

Procedure

The above ingredients were sieved through a 60 mesh sieve, and were loaded into a suitable mixer and filled into 25,000 gelatine capsules.

EXAMPLE 12

100,000 Tablets each containing 50 mg of the 3-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)-6-methylpyran-4-one (active ingredient) were prepared from the following formulation:

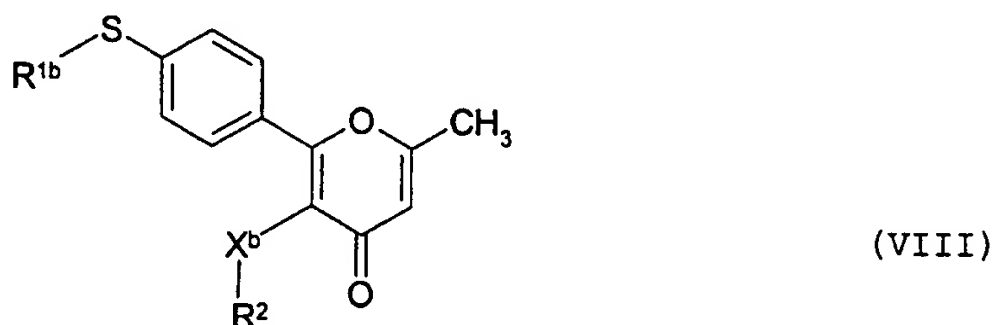
Active ingredient	5	Kg
Spray dried lactose	19.9	Kg
Microcrystalline cellulose	3.9	Kg
Sodium stearyl fumarate	0.2	Kg
Colloidal silicon dioxide	0.2	Kg
Carboxymethyl starch	0.8	Kg

Procedure

All the powders were passed through a screen with an aperture of 0.6 mm, then mixed in a suitable mixer for 20 minutes and compressed into 300 mg tablets using 9 mm disc and flat bevelled punches. The disintegration time of the tablets was about 3 minutes.

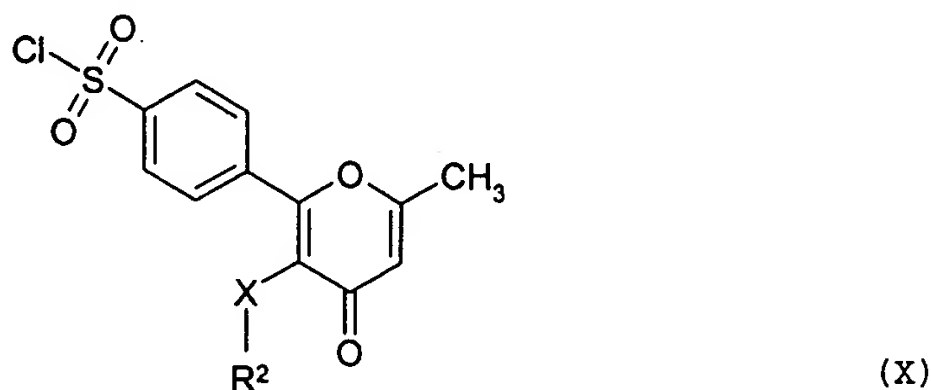
are each independently alkyl groups and R^2 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, with an excess of anhydrous acetic acid and polyphosphoric acid at a temperature from 100°C to 150°C;

(b) wherein R^1 is an alkyl group, R^3 is a methyl group, X is as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5 with the proviso that it is other than a sulfur atom and R^2 is as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, reacting a mercapto derivative of formula (VIII):



wherein R^{1b} is an alkyl group, X^b is as defined for X in any one of claims 1 to 5 with the proviso that it is other than a sulfur atom and R^2 is as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, with an oxidizing agent;

(c) wherein R^1 is a $-NR^4R^5$ group, R^3 is a methyl group and R^2 , R^4 , R^5 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, reacting a chlorosulfonyl derivative of formula (X):

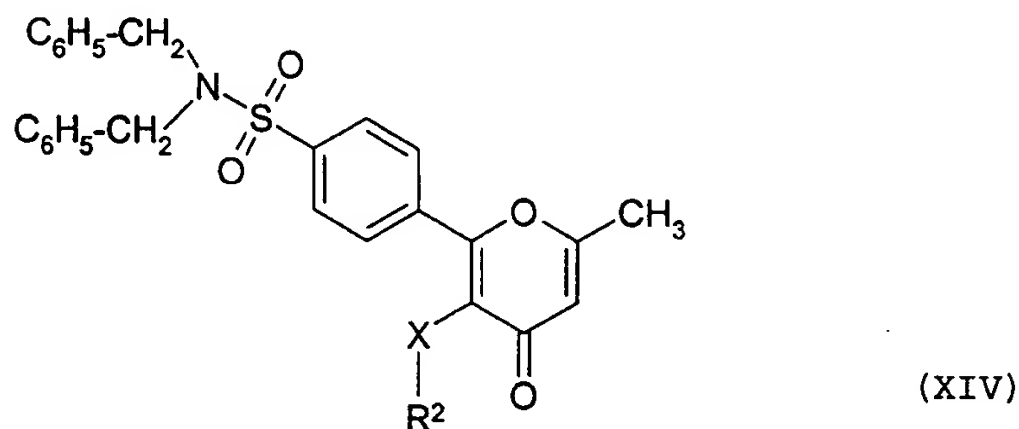


wherein R^2 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, with an amine of formula (XI):



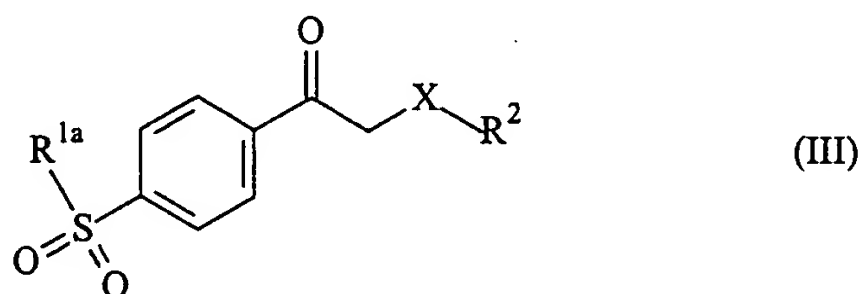
wherein R^4 and R^5 are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5;
or

(d) wherein R^1 is a $-NR^4R^5$ group wherein R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen, R^3 is a methyl group and R^2 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5, by debenzylation of the corresponding N,N-dibenzyl derivative of formula (XIV):



wherein R^2 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.

8. A compound of formula (III):

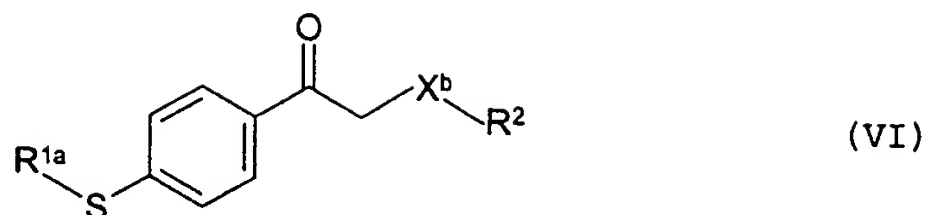


wherein R^{1a} is an alkyl or $-NR^{4a}R^{5a}$ group in which R^{4a} and R^{5a} are each independently alkyl groups, and R^2 and X are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.

9. A compound according to claim 8 wherein R^{1a} is a methyl group, X is an oxygen atom and R^2 is selected from phenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-difluorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 4-chloro-3-methylphenyl, 2,3,6-trichlorophenyl and 2,4,6-

trichlorophenyl.

10. A compound of formula (VI):

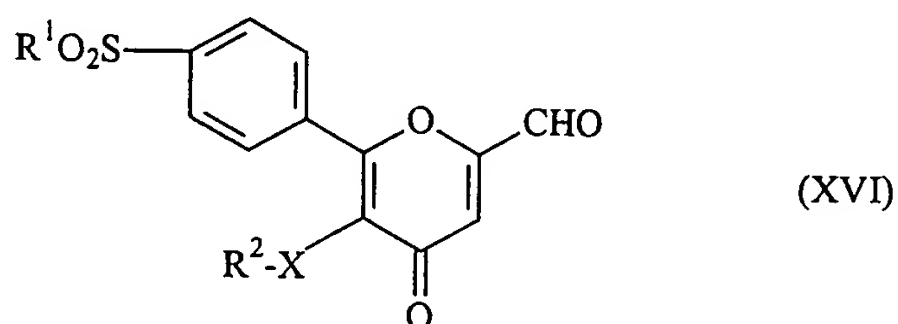


wherein R^{1a} is an alkyl or $-NR^{4a}R^{5a}$ group in which R^{4a} and R^{5a} are each independently alkyl groups, X^b is as defined for X in any one of claims 1 to 5 with the proviso that it is other than a sulfur atom and R^2 is as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.

11. A compound according to claim 10 wherein R^{1a} is a methyl group, X is an oxygen atom and R^2 is selected from phenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-difluorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 4-chloro-3-methylphenyl, 2,3,6-trichlorophenyl and 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl.

12. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 8 to 11 in the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6.

13. Use of a compound of formula (XVI):



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5,

in the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R^3 is other than a methyl group.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

15. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 or a composition according to claim 14 for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy.

16. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 or a composition according to claim 14 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of pain, fever or inflammation, to inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction or for the prevention of colorectal cancer or neurodegenerative diseases.

17. A method for treating pain, fever or inflammation, inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction or preventing colorectal cancer or neurodegenerative diseases which comprises administering to a human or animal subject in need of treatment an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 or a composition according to claim 14.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/EP 99/06873		
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C07D309/38 C07D309/40 C07D405/04 C07D409/04 A61K31/35 C07C317/24 C07C311/29		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C07D A61K C07C		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 95 14014 A (PARKE, DAVIS & CY.) 26 May 1995 (1995-05-26) claims; example 80 ---	1, 14-16
X	WO 96 06840 A (MERCK FROSST) 7 March 1996 (1996-03-07) page 37 -page 50; examples 1-11 ---	8-11
X	US 3 901 908 A (K. FITZI) 26 August 1975 (1975-08-26) column 15 -column 21; example 12 ---	8-11
	-/--	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex. </div> </div>		
* Special categories of cited documents : <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search <div style="text-align: center;">12 January 2000</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report <div style="text-align: center;">01/03/2000</div>
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center;">Francois, J</div>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 99/06873

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 117, no. 74, 1992 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 202023e, page 719; XP002127319 abstract & JP 04 173391 A (SANYO) 22 June 1992 (1992-06-22) ---	8-11
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 84, no. 9, 1976 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 59566b, page 538; XP002127320 abstract & CZ 156 247 A (M. PROTIVA ET AL.) 15 December 1974 (1974-12-15) ---	8-11
X	V. VALENTA ET AL.: "ALPHA-(4-TOLYL)DOPAMINE DERIVATIVES" COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS., vol. 48, no. 5, 1983, pages 1447-1464, XP002127318 ACADEMIC PRESS, LONDON., GB ISSN: 0010-0765 page 1449 -page 1455; figure XV ---	8-11
X,P	WO 99 25697 A (KOWA CO) 27 May 1999 (1999-05-27) -& CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 131, no. 1, 1999 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 05263, XP002127321 abstract * CAS RN 225668-35-9:ETHANONE,2-p-CHLOROPHENYL-1-(4 -METHYLTHIO-PHENYL)-* -----	8-11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 99/ 06873

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 17
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 17
is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/06873

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